

Per Year . . . \$1.00
Six Months . . . 50 Cents
Three Months, 25 Cents

The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year—No. 420

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, May 8, 1909

Price Five Cents

REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

THE VOTE WE DID NOT GET

By C. W. Barzee, National Commit-
man of the Socialist Party
from Oregon

It is an established fact that the failure to obtain the expected Socialist vote at the late election was not on account of the lack of Socialist sentiment and a desire for the supremacy of Socialist principles by those inclined to Socialism, but on account of the known inability of the Socialist Party to reach, at the present time, a position commanding legislative. The vote was not cast in accordance with the voters' candid opinion of what would be best for future society, but with a view of relieving their need, which meant to them their reinstatement in the lost job.

Our Faulty Position

In the nature of its campaign propaganda, the Socialist Party is very much to blame for this practical, or impractical, conclusion on the part of the voter. The erroneous position and the faulty wording of the national platform left the "job seeker" little to expect from his vote for Socialism. Whereas, had we by clear wording made our platform a declaration of protest, instead of a declaration of reform principles, we would have made it plain to each voter that to register his vote with the Socialist Party would be giving it double force and double power.

Failed as a Vote Catcher

The clear-sightedness of Debs never permitted him to refer to the platform of reform legislation measures in his appeal for the votes of the working man, nor in his interview with Lincoln Steffens for "Everybody's Magazine." But he did declare, always and everywhere, the power and influence which one million votes for Socialism would have on future legislation, for and in behalf of labor. No matter which party was elected it would heed that protest. Debs well knew, as did every other voter, that legislation for or against the working man must come from the party in power, which in any case surely could not be the Socialist Party. With a straight revolutionary program we could have then made a clear declaration for the abolition of rent, interest and profit; and not stand before the nation a mixed quantity.

Necessity of a Program

In our propaganda we find it absolutely necessary to formulate some plan of our purpose in a declaration that will arrest the attention of the thinking working man previous to his becoming class conscious and intelligently informed in the science of social economies. We must appeal to his judgment, though we reach it through his stomach. With clear reasoning from a scientific standpoint let us make our appeal practical.

Middle Class Legislation Analyzed

The middle class is capitalistic. It is a fact that we weaken our party scientifically and every other way when we advance any measure in support of the middle class. Any measure that tends to compromise between a large profit, or a graft, and a small profit, or a legitimate business, is a capitalist measure and tends to reform, not to revolutionize. When we propose any measure that can be appropriated by a capitalist party in common legislation, we make ourselves fusionists and our party a nonentity. The late Populist Party "went over the road" by this route because it was not revolutionary and did not have a distinct cause to continue in existence. When we undertake to declare for middle class interests we prove ourselves not to be a revolutionary party. If we make ourselves a party of protest, radically revolutionary, we constitute a power through our revolutionary purpose.

In self-defense against this position the capitalist party will then enact reform legislation meeting the expectation of the protesting voter, and leave our science of economics uncontaminated with middle class reform.

Constructive Socialism vs. Capitalist Reform

We cannot have Constructive Socialism as long as a profit system instead of a use system, continues to order our social relations. LET SOCIALISTS EVERYWHERE UNDERSTAND THIS AND REFUSE TO WALK INTO THE "PROPERTIED" MIDDLE CLASS TRAP. Every vote registered, every nominee elected, every utterance in speech or press is but a protest against capitalism and an exhortation to rally to the cause of Socialism. Until we possess ourselves with the powers of government and legislatively or otherwise declare our emancipation from the profit system, our social relations will be directed by capitalist interests, whether they may be under the auspices of reform or of rank plutocracy.

A Revolutionary Protest vs. a Middle-Class Program

With a Revolutionary Socialist Protest as a basis for action we would assume a commanding position that would demand recognition; where with a reform Socialist platform we could command neither respect nor recognition. We well know that the capitalist party will, as the concentration of wealth increases, inaugurate a system of taxation that will be used as a pretense to destroy predatory wealth. We can outline their legislation for them with scientific accuracy. They will give the people income and inheritance taxes with other reforms to relieve the middle class. They will grant old age and unemployed insurance to wage workers for the purpose of relieving acute distress among the wage slaves, and thus avoid the danger of revolution arising from their systematic robbery. None of these measures will remove the cause or effect a cure. These meager benefits are as truly drawn from labor as if they were directly assessed to them, and are but an apology for the evil that comes of a profit system. "The crumbs that fall from the rich man's table." They effect nothing but an illogical excuse for the continued grind of the profit system. As long as the wage worker votes with the capitalist parties they will not fear him. In giving his vote as a protest he will further the cause of revolution and still be permitted to gather "crumbs."

Class Consciousness

Thus by a clear exposition of middle class legislation we will draw the wage class vote to the Socialist Party and weaken the Capitalist party's position until they will be compelled to unite their forces to carry an election. This will then narrow the chasm between Capitalism and Socialism, eliminating the middle class, and bring the two opposing factors of society together, face to face with each other for a final conflict of votes and ballots. With class lines distinctly drawn the people will become class conscious and see their power in political organization. The agitator will then be free to point out reforms which Capitalist legislation will concede because of the existence of a revolutionary party.

Reform Legislation

We cannot inaugurate Socialism by reform methods. To engage in reform legislation is to engage in Capitalist legislation, and is not far removed from voting the Capitalist ticket. Any attempt to alleviate present conditions without declaring for actual confiscation, by which the profit

system may be abolished, is capitalist legislation and constitutes fusion. Capitalist interests, either directly or indirectly, cause us to become confused on this point. We either place property interests above human interests, or we have individual private property interests which we wish to protect when we endorse reform legislation by any party. It is always middle class propertied interests and not proletarian interests that speak through reform measures. Socialists must face this proposition as a proletarian party.

Constructive Socialism

When we clothe ourselves with political power and legislative authority we will be ready for Constructive Socialism. The reconstruction must commence at the time and from the condition in which society may be, when we take it from Capitalism. Socialism is constructive and not destructive. The science of Socialism is to construct, not to destroy. Everything which then exists for the good of society will continue, with such changes as may be directed by a use system, for the best interests of future society. Constructive Socialism will consist of a reconstruction that will adapt all the relations of society, pertaining to human need, to a use system. Every act of legislation begun through the profit system, previous to such beginning, will not be Socialism, constructive or otherwise. It will be reform capitalism, given by the capitalist party. By making clear a distinction between a profit system and a use system, society will be prepared for the change from Capitalism to Socialism and a bloodless revolution be consummated. To continue a false reconstruction of Capitalist reforms by the Socialist Party, without

clearly defining the revolutionary use system, will carry society into a crisis, without the knowledge of a cure; and a universal strike ensue, with its accompanied riot and the loss of life and property. Indeed we are in the throes of this condition at the present time. There is now the greatest need for clearer conception and practical outline of program for the safety of society and the integrity of the Socialist Party.

Social Revolution

No ruling power of government ever yet abdicated its authority or submitted to any change whatever, until some other organized body by force of circumstances, legally or otherwise, took possession. This applies to political as well as revolutionary changes. The pending social revolution will combine both of these features and will not differ in its authority from any other change or revolution. The purpose of the profit system is to make gain or profit to the owners of private property and is supported by the powers of the government to that end. The purpose of a use system is to establish "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in all that pertains thereto, for the use and benefit of the human family; and the use system would then be enforced by the government. A profit system places human rights secondary to property rights, and a use system would place property rights secondary to human rights. Human rights are and always have been subordinate to property rights and are today bound to the competitive wage system for private profit. Society has moved up to its present standard from feudalism through chattel slavery and is now ripe to declare its next evolutionary emancipation. Private property rights are the present power that enforce wage slavery by means of a

profit system. It is the purpose of the Socialist movement to destroy this power and free society by placing human rights above property rights. It is as much the duty of a government to protect society in the right to earn a living (own the job) as it is to guarantee the right to use the living (the proceeds of the job) after it is earned. For the Socialist Party to possess the power through legislative authority of this government, without destroying the profit system, would not be Socialism. The profit system must be abolished and a use system established in its stead.

Confiscation

"To the victor belongs the spoils" will be the principle of the social revolution as much as any other revolution. In the advent of the Socialist party to power, the government will, through means of national legislation, become the rightful owner or possessor, dictator and director of every part and parcel of property within its jurisdiction. The government would then direct and rule with the same authority and enforce its dictum by the same means as now. Through the demise of the profit system would come the discontinuation of private profits to individuals owning property. Any property privately owned for the exclusive purpose of making profits has a common use value to all. If we destroy the profit value we destroy the purpose of the individual ownership, which would virtually confiscate the property to a common use purpose. Socialism does not mean the exchange of graft legislation for reform or legitimate business legislation; but it does mean to exchange the profit system for a use system of production and distribution. The people through the government would, by the destruction of the profit system, confiscate all other property than that having a pri-

vate use value. For all common-use property would at once lose its purpose of private ownership, and would be delivered to the government by its present owner, for the necessary continued operation in the interest of all. The power (use system) that destroyed it would forever forbid its return to private ownership and cause it to always remain common property of the government.

Revolutionary Program

Let us go before the people with a revolutionary program that says to them, "You vote against the profit system and for the use system and they will fear you and concede to you every reform within the catchism that will permit them to retain the profit system." We may enumerate their reforms as specifically as we may choose and denominate them as capitalistic measures. This will give the voter who is inclined toward Socialism a reason for divorcing the Capitalist parties and the profit system, and it will prepare him for the adoption of the use system. It is an experienced fact that every propagandist is met with a demand for a program. Every unscientific voter who desires to break with the Capitalist party asks for it. We must be able to show some practical results that will come from an alliance with the Socialist party. "Loaves and Fishes" figured, as a policy, with the unscientific voter at the late election, and command consideration from our party. Revolution means revolution; and Socialist sentiment will increase more directly from the demonstrated demerits of capitalism, than from the undemonstrated merits of Socialism. The failure of one must precede the success of the other. Through eco-



THE TWO UNCLE SAMS

How long will the little one be boss?

conomic determinism, Capitalism will prepare the way for Socialism.

Party Unity

The matter of reform measures is the bone of contention in all our conventions. By the foregoing plan we would remove the cause and make the party a unit. Every desired reform by the most extreme opportunist could be pointed out as a conciliatory measure favorable for the Capitalist legislation; and thus the Socialist party would avoid confusing its members and allied voters with the Capitalistic measures. The scientific analysis of social economies, together with a thorough exposition of the profits system, would become clear to every one; and Socialist economy would be assimilated intelligently by the working class. A careful study of Socialist philosophy and revolutionary tactics will support these qualified and practical suggestions. If we are to maintain our standing as a revolutionary party we must act consistently.

International Consolidation

There is dire need for endorsing such program by the International Movement. Capitalism with the profit system is a civilized, or uncivilized, world condition. Its subjects are minuted by the same system of robbery; and the same result is in every land. There is the greatest need for a unified program. A universal program, for a universal party and the failure of Capitalism to make good in every land, will cause capitalism and the profit system in each nation to go down before the mighty force of international Revolutionary Socialist philosophy.

Conclusion

This brief analysis of Capitalism and Socialism in relation to the profit and use system is given with the hope of unifying the party on the vexed question of program. The writer, while obscure and not wishing or desiring notoriety, does desire unity and party success. Ten years of active propaganda work in the Socialist Party has, by actual experience in direct contact with criticism from every vantage point of capitalism, developed the foregoing position as being the practical program for the Socialist party. Look not to precedents, as you criticize this, neither ask yourselves if it be Marxian, European or American; but take counsel only, if it be scientific and revolutionary.

Yours very truly for a Revolutionary Socialist party,
C. W. BARZEE.

Their Latest Dodge

The Middle Class elements in the Socialist Party of Washington are bound to get Mills, Brown & Co. back into the party. Defeated in every previous attempt, they have invented a new plan. It is a proposed amendment to the constitution which will allow several Locals in the same city. For every 20,000 inhabitants in cities over 100,000, the State Committee "shall," not "may," but shall grant a charter to any who apply. This is aimed directly at Seattle, so as to let in the Mills "Independents," the Burgess "Insurgents" and all the anarchist Socialists who have drifted out of the Party during years past. It is a way to get around the recent Referendum, which tumbled the whole Seattle matter, leaving Local Seattle to settle its own troubles.

This proposed Referendum originates in Puyallup with Patterson, factory owner, who attended the recent conference of "Independents and Insurgents" held at Seattle. It will be endorsed by every Middle Class Local in the State. We are glad to report that Local Tacoma refused to endorse it, though State Chairman Barth worked hard for it.

Don't Forget

That though "The Socialist" is temporarily out of danger our troubles are not ended by any means. We are looking to you for the sinews of war and working like hell to keep our end up.

Published Weekly by the Trustee Printing Company, 1620 Fourth Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash. Phone Ind. L. 4474.

Entered as second-class matter April 12, 1907, at the postoffice at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 United States and Mexico.—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; single copies, 3c.
 To Canada and Foreign Countries.—One year, \$1.50; six months, 75c.
 Weekly Bundles.—For one year—5 copies per week, \$3.25; 10 copies per week, \$6; 20 copies per week, \$10; 50 per week, \$20.
 Special Bundles.—10 to 50 copies, 2 cents apiece; 50 copies or more, 1 cent apiece.

All remittances should be made payable to **TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY.**

All business communications should be addressed to **TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY, Box 1908, Seattle, Wash.**

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

HERMON F. TITUS.....Editor
ERWIN B. AULT.....Managing Editor
ARTHUR JENSEN.....Assistant Editor
BESSY FISET.....Assistant Editor
HATTIE W. TITUS.....Advertising Manager
LULU AULT.....Circulation Manager
RYAN WALKER.....Cartoonist
JOHN F. HART.....Cartoonist
THOS. J. COONROD.....Idaho State Editor
THOS. A. SLADDEN.....Oregon State Editor

Special Contributors.
EMIL HERMAN.....Socialism and the Farmer
C. W. BARZEE.....Socialism and the Middle Class
MRS. FLOYD HYDE.....Socialism and the Home
A. B. CALLAHAN.....Socialism and the Laborer
ERNEST UNTERMANN.....Socialism and Science
EDMOND PELUSO.....French and Italian Translator

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE FOOD DEALERS



For Pure Food Drugs at Reasonable Prices Go To

Columbia Drug Store
 W. J. Studley, Proprietor
 4901 RAINIER AV., COLUMBIA STA.

Chas. Weissner
 Merchant Tailor
 2104 First Ave. Ind.—L 2401

The Rainier Fuel Co.,
 2522 1st Ave., Cor. Vine
 All kinds of Coal, by sack or ton—Inland Mill and cord wood, by load or cord


Puget Market Co.
 The best goods, Cheapest Prices—Beef, Pork, Mutton, Provisions, Lard, etc. Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Phones Main 2975; Ind. 5438.
 Stores 1-1, 2, 2 and 3, Public Market PIKE PLACE AND PIKE STREET.

The Colonnade
 Headquarters for Alaskans. Telephone: Main 560, Ind. 560. All outside rooms. Fine marie view. Centrally located. Strictly modern.
 FIRST AVE & PINE ST.

BANNER DYE WORKS
 Perfection in Dyeing and Finishing of all kinds of Goods. Repairing and Pressing.
 Fremont Office: 70, Stewart St. Phone Ind. 473, Sun set North 1093.
 Ballard Office: 5244, Russell Ave., corner 20th St., W. Phone, Ballard 945.

Boulevard Cafe
 321 Pike Street
 The best place in Seattle to eat.

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE
 By BEN HANFORD
 Second Edition Now Ready



This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. Price, 25c.; \$1.50 a Dozen.

WILSHIRE BOOK CO.
 Clearing House for All Socialist Literature
 200 William St., New York

WHAT SOCIALISM IS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the source of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class. (As adopted by the National Convention, this should read after the words, "present order" "or from the dominant class of society.")

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant public office, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislators and corrupt the courts of justice. They own, and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern pro-

duction is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory, to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

PROGRAM

"As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, and against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands
 "1.—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.

"2.—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation, and communication, and all land.
 "3.—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
 "4.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

"5.—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
 "6.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands
 "7.—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
 (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unsanitary factories.
 (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands
 "8.—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of the heirs.
 "9.—A graduated income tax.
 "10.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
 "11.—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
 "12.—The abolition of the Senate.
 "13.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
 "14.—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
 "15.—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
 "16.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
 "17.—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
 "18.—The free administration of justice.

"Such measures of reform as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance."

SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADES UNIONS
 The following is the address to organized labor drafted by the committee and adopted by the Socialist National Convention:
 "The movement of organized labor

is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage-earners under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages, hours, and other conditions of labor is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the working people and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.

IT DOES NOT DICTATE.

"The Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

"In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist Party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity on the economic field and for more effective co-operation between organized labor and the Socialist Party, the two wings of the movement for working-class emancipation.

"The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvement in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage-worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.

CONFRONTED BY GREAT CRISIS.
 "Organized labor is today confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power, and alarmed by the increasing political and economic activity of the working class, have as a class under taken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations.
 "In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere law and constitution have been trampled under foot, military despotism set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent methods have not seemed advisable, other means have been used to the same end.
 "The movement for the so-called open shop but thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workingmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war funds.

COURTS ALWAYS HOSTILE.
 "The courts, always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class. They have issued injunctions forbidding the calling of strikes, the announcement of boycotts, payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to organize unorganized workmen in certain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under a pretense of their being labor trusts.
 "They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestering their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—laws protecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in case of employes killed or injured at their work, laws guaranteeing the right of workmen to belong to unions.
 "While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only consistent rule observed by the courts in dealing with the labor question is the rule that capitalists have a sacred right to profits and that the working class has no rights in opposition to business interests.

DANBURY HATTERS CASE.
 "In the Danbury hatters' case the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with its infamous 'Dred Scott decision' of fifty years ago. It has stretched and distorted the Anti-Trust law to make it cover labor organizations, and has held that the peaceful method of the boycott is unlawful, that boycotted employers may recover damages to the amount of three times their loss, and that the property of individual members, as well as the union treasury, may be levied upon to collect such damages.
 "By this decision the Supreme Court has clearly shown itself to be an organ of class injustice, not of social justice. If this and other hostile decisions are not speedily reversed, organized labor will find itself completely paralyzed in its efforts toward a peaceful solution of the labor question. The success of the capitalists and their courts in this assault upon the labor movement would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.

BALLOT IS A WEAPON.
 "At this critical moment the Socialist Party calls upon all organized workingmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands, and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the military can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workingmen on election day.
 "Workmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of Organized Labor and the Socialist Party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule."

ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND
Regal \$15 Clothes
 Are Worn because they Wear the Year 'Round
THE HUB
 Sole Agents
On the Square Opposite Totem Pole

LONDON'S STORE
 1107 - 1109 - 1111 SECOND AVENUE, near SPRING
Seattle's Real Bargain Center
 Merchandise sold always at everlastingly lowest prices
 Watch the evening papers for daily specials

National Bank of Commerce
 OF SEATTLE
 Capital\$ 1,000,000
 Surplus and Profits..... 799,000
 Total Resources, over.....13,250,000
 Corner Second Avenue and Cherry Street

Telephone or Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended To
Bonney - Watson Company
 Funeral Directors
 SPECIALTY—Embalming for Shippments
 PHONES: Main 12, Ind. 12. — THIRD AVE. AND UNIVERSITY ST.

Sunset Main 953 Independent 958

Queen City Laundry
 ESTABLISHED 1890
 Branch, Third Ave. near Pike St.
 Corner First and Bell :: Branch at "Socialist" Office

WALLIN & NORDSTROM
 Well Known Shoe Dealers
 New Location Arcade Building, 1327 Second Avenue.

J. H. SHREWSBURY CASH GROCER
 Largest Grocery House in North Seattle.
 2323 First Avenue. Phones: Main 1455; Ind X:1

Drugs Help Us and We'll Help You
 Give us your trade, we will treat you right
 Both Phones, 982 Free Delivery
Swift's Pharmacy
 Second Avenue and Pike Street Seattle, Wash.

Union Bakery and Restaurant
 GOOD THINGS TO EAT
 217 Pike St. Both Phones Main 880

FRANK B. WILSON
 The Road by Jack London, \$2.00
 The Money Changers, Upton Sinclair's Latest, 1.18
 The Metropolis, Upton Sinclair, 1.18
 The Jungle, Upton Sinclair, .50
 Looking Backward, Bellamy, .50
 Archway Bookstore and Kodak Store Stationery Store, Blank Books, etc.
 220 PIKE STREET 318 PIKE STREET
 Stationery, News and Men's Furnishings.
 WILSON-McVEY CO. 104 OCCIDENTAL AVE.

Open all Night. Tel. Ind A 2884
 Don't Fail to Try—
THE OWL RESTAURANT
 1621 FIRST AVE., Just Above Pike.

Cow Butter Store
 Butter, Eggs, Groceries at Market Prices
 First and Pike
 J. A. Inman Phone Ind. 506

Inman's Delicates'n
 Home Cooking and Baking The Kind You Like
 509 PIKE STREET

Abbott Barber Shop and Baths
 Everything First Class
 B. H. EAST, Prop. 301 PIKE ST.

Patterson's Cafe
 OPEN ALL NIGHT
 309 Pike Street Phone, Ind. 4871

Calhoun, Denny & Ewing
 Insurance and Real Estate
 ALASKA BUILDING SEATTLE

MAKER GRANT—Dental Specialist.
 They do the High Class work that you have been looking for at a price that is reasonable. Office in Pantages Theatre Bldg., Second Avenue and Seneca Street.

Hotel Imperial
 Phone L. 1709
 Rooms by Day or Week—50c, 75c and Up
 605 PIKE STREET

SHOES
 OF EXTRA VALUE
Raymond & Hoyt
 405 Pike St.

Phones: Main 3404; Independent 39
Murphy Wine & Liquor Co.
 Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers
 Family Trade a Specialty.
 106-310 Pike St. Seattle, Wash.

Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
 Fine Watch Repairing
Frank L. Howe
 WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
 For Nine Years With American Watch Co.
 2055 First Ave. Phone L. 2894.